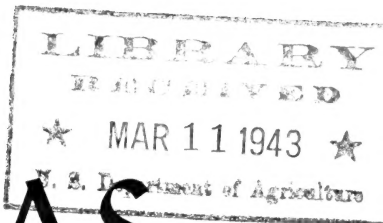


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Wilson's Improved



TIGRIDIAS



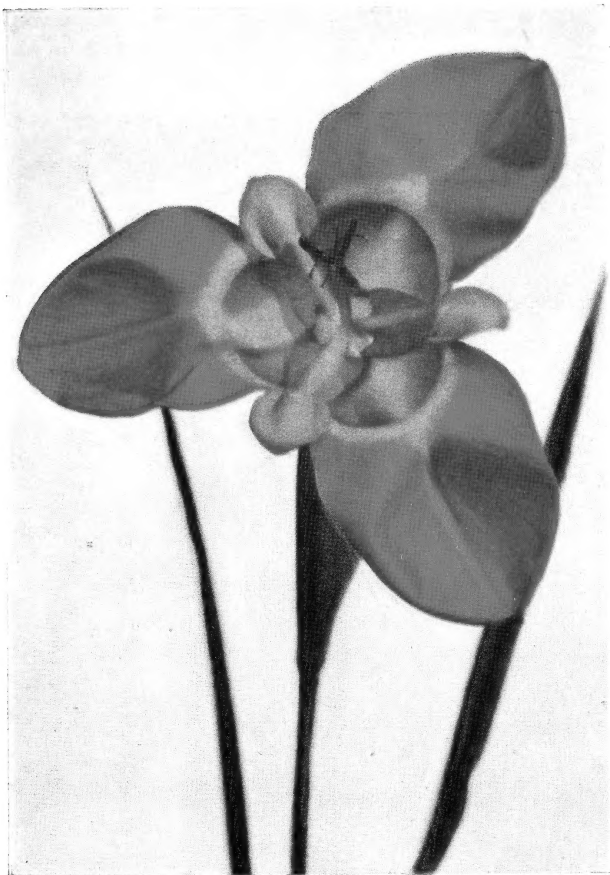
**HARDY GARDEN LILIES
AND OTHER BULBS**

SPRING AND FALL, 1943

FRANK M. WILSON, *Hybridist*

Rt. 2

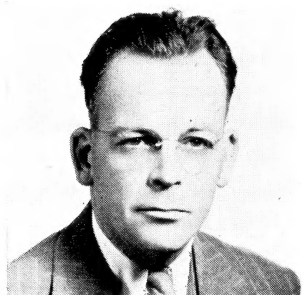
Everson, Washington



TIGRIDIA "SCARLET GIANT"

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

The only known way to get it is to buy known Quality. The seller who offers "bargains" acknowledges thereby that he has no money's worth to offer. The grower without Quality standards naturally is a seller without Price standards.



GREETINGS, AMERICAN GARDENERS:

This year, 1943, we have decided to send you just one catalog, for both Spring and Fall. We have done our best to make it informative, concise, and instructive. It is mailed only to those who have requested it by letter or post card. Should you wish to share it with a fellow gardener, you have our hearty thanks. But please do not destroy it, for you may wish to identify the varieties of bulbs in your garden.

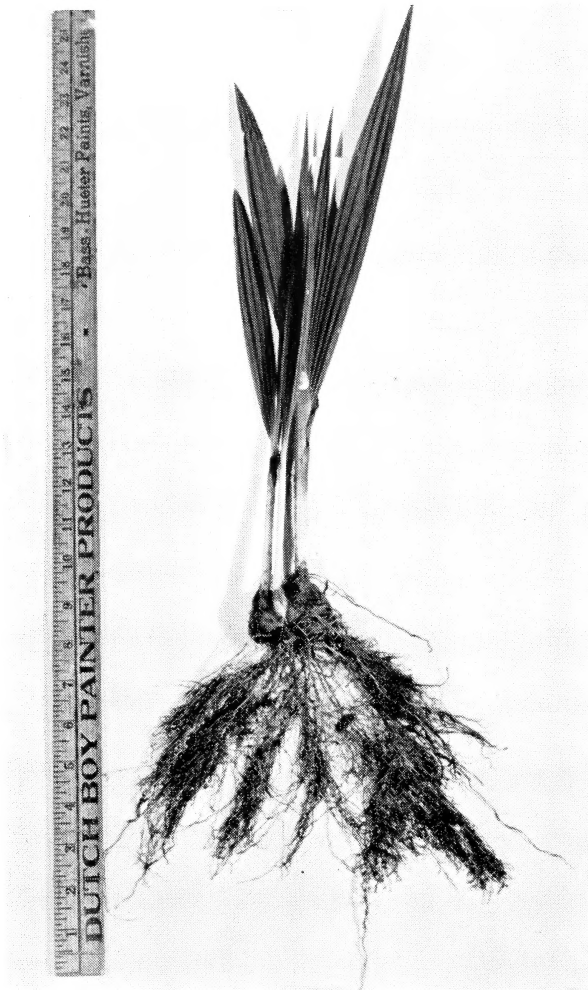
TIGRIDIAS should have a prominent place in every garden. They require so little and give so much, every gardener, young and mature, can share in the enjoyment of them without a lot of hard work. No spraying, no thinning of buds, no picking off old blooms, no pruning. Planted properly, and given plenty of water, tigridias can be relied upon to bloom a longer season than any other flower.

LILIES are an old favorite with nearly all flower lovers. They need no introduction, since their beauty has been enjoyed for centuries by all peoples of the earth. We offer several varieties this year, and hope to have more in future. We started with a clean slate several years ago—planted lily seed to insure bulbs that were clean and without disease. Our lily beds at blooming time are a beautiful sight to behold.

YOU WILL FIND many other items in this, our New Catalog. Please believe us, we endeavor to send you the very finest of our crops, for it is you, our customers, who provide us the means to produce better and more beautiful flowers.

While it is just not possible for us to guarantee every plant to do its best in your garden, for soils and climates vary so widely, we do pledge you our earnest cooperation and assistance with your garden problems.

Yours very truly,
FRANK M. WILSON, Hybridist.



An IMPROVED Tigridia six weeks after planting. Eighteen inches in height, three bloom stalks appearing. Bulbs showed sprouts above ground in just fifteen days. (Note enormous root system.) Soil was sandy loam.

WHAT ARE TIGRIDIAS?

TIGRIDIA is a species of Iris—a distant cousin—half-hardy bulb whose ancestral home is Old Mexico. It is said that a roving botanist discovered the first Tigridias growing on a high plateau in that country about the year 1790. They had become almost extinct, having been dug for food by the Indians of that locality.

Several varieties of *Tigridia Pavonia* (red) are said to have been introduced about 1796, while in 1824 *Tigridia Conchiflora* (yellow) was introduced direct from its South American home. From that time to the present, many varieties have been introduced, the most notable of which is *Tigridia Pavonia Grandiflora* and its hybrids. Very little information has been written regarding this gorgeous flower, probably because most of the crossing and hybridization was performed either by amateur gardeners, or as a hobby by commercial growers and botanists. From this latter family of *Grandiflora* we have, after many years of crossing developed our strain of Wilson's Improved Tigridias.

The gorgeous blossoms of *Tigridia* bring into the garden something of the splendor of the tropics. Three silken petals, richly colored in various shades of scarlet, rose, yellow, orange or white, surround a curiously spotted cup of contrasting maroon or blood red. Some varieties now have cups entirely without spots, and are very much in demand. A red-hot, triple-spronged stamen darts several inches high from the very center of the cup. This barbaric flower is likened to the flaming passion of the tiger, whence the common name, Tiger Flower. Blossoms six to seven inches in diameter (in our Improved strain) unfurl from within a long, green-hooded bud. Unlike any other bulbous plant it does not limit itself to a single bloom per bulb, but instead develops abundant clusters of buds which one after the other eagerly replace those whose single day's flowering lifetime has passed. For one cluster of *Tigridia* bulbs to bear as many as ten to twenty fragile blooms at one time is not in the least uncommon.

Tigridia grows thickly and spreads its foliage wide, so that little if any bare earth is exposed between the plants. Irregular massings against shrubbery backgrounds are both unusual and distinctive, provided sufficient distance has been allowed to give them full benefit of the sunshine. Tigridias can be used with amazing effect among large plantings of roses. However, in either beds or border, *Tigridia* is well worth cultivating, for with the observance of a few simple cultural rules a rich display for the summer garden is assured.

★ CAN I GROW TIGRIDIAS IN MY GARDEN?

Most certainly you can. Tigridias can be grown in any section of the United States and Mexico, and in the southern provinces of Canada. Any good garden soil with a reasonable amount of humus will produce excellent plants. They require plenty of moisture before, during and after blooming. Bulbs are planted four to six inches deep after the soil becomes warm. Planting times vary in different sections of the country. But be SURE the soil has become warm from spring sunshine. Cold ground and too much moisture is sometimes very injurious to Tigridia bulbs.

★ SHOULD TIGRIDIA BULBS "RUN OUT"?

No. If cared for correctly, bulbs should grow and increase each year. Moisture MUST be present at all times, and is absolutely necessary during the dormant period. Commercial fertilizers with high potash and phosphorus content may be used, but must NOT come in contact with the bulb. Preferably underneath it. Weak liquid manure applied during the blooming season helps to produce larger blossoms. If seed pods are removed immediately after flowering, the season of bloom will be prolonged, and bulbs will be benefited considerably.

★ WHY DON'T MY BULBS COME UP?

There may be several reasons for failure to sprout. Cold, damp weather after planting sometimes brings poor results. Gophers or mice sometimes steal the bulbs, traveling as they do in the mole runs. But the real reason may be either poorly stored or inferior bulbs. The particular gardener should be very careful to purchase fresh, plump bulbs that have been handled correctly during dormancy. Or, if planting his own stored bulbs, to store them correctly—buried deeply in damp sand or peat.

★ HOW WILL I KNOW A GOOD BULB WHEN I SEE ONE?

A bulb to produce bloom the first season should be at least an inch in diameter—firm, fresh and plump. Dried, shriveled bulbs WILL NOT GIVE SATISFACTORY RESULTS, and often fail to sprout. The base of the bulb should not be broken or injured in any way. It should be a natural division, with evidence of last season's roots still upon it. If good, fresh bulbs are planted, the chances of success are multiplied, and a longer blooming season with larger flowers will be enjoyed.

★ DO I HAVE TO DIG MY BULBS EACH YEAR?

In mild sections, some gardeners leave bulbs in the ground all winter, covering with a suitable mulch. This method, however, is not recommended, due to ravages of cutworms, wireworms, mice, gophers and other pests. To be on the safe side, bulbs should be lifted in the fall, carefully stored in moist sand or peat, and divided just before planting in the spring.

★ WHAT DO WE MEAN "IMPROVED"?

In using the term "Improved", full realization is given to the meaning of the word. Careful selection as to shape and size of blossom has been our constant aim. Seed from only the largest and shapeliest of flowers is saved for planting. Particular attention is given to the selection of bulbs offered for sale; even though it is an established fact that sizes and shapes vary considerably in Tigridias. Our methods of storing are improved to such an extent that loss to our customers is at a minimum.

Strict rules are followed in the segregation of colors, and while naturally there can be no warranty given that all will be the color named, the percentage of off-colors is very small.

★ HOW LONG WILL THEY BLOOM?

This is the question most frequently asked by prospective customers. While the individual bloom of Tigridia lasts but one day, the number of blossoms per plant far exceeds any known bulbous plant. Number of blooms naturally depends upon the size of bulb planted, and the care given during blossoming season. Our average Commercial size bulb should produce from nine to fifteen blooms (sometimes many, many more) under favorable conditions.

The blooming period is usually from mid-July until after frost, a period when color is most needed in the average flower garden.

Blossoms are so arranged by nature that a new one appears about every second or third day, each bloom-sheath containing from three to seven buds. Stalks sometimes produce three or four bloom-sheaths, which means that there is at least one flower per stalk in bloom each day.

One of its desirable features is that should the blossom be blown by wind or spoiled by rain or hail, a fresh new blossom appears soon to take its place. What is more enjoyable than a bright, fresh bouquet in the garden every morning of the summer?

★ IS IT A FLOWER FOR BOUQUETS?

Tigridias can be beautifully arranged in bouquets. Cut the stalks showing buds the evening previous to blooming; arrange them while in bud, and next morning brings a gorgeous bouquet unfolding before your eyes. Flowers remain open almost all day. Then, if the bouquet is allowed to remain, new blossoms will appear about the second day. Cut Tigridias have been known to blossom four times after placing in the bouquet.

WILSON'S IMPROVED TIGRIDIAS

INTRODUCING new varieties is a happy occasion for every progressive grower. Many years of trial and error are behind each new flower. Words cannot express the sensation of offering to gardeners "something new". Three Tigridias—Dawn, Rosita and Caballero—all equally exquisite, are offered in this list. Exclusive? Yes, absolutely. Since every variety of Tigridia listed here was developed and named by us, so these three sparkling beauties are from our own trial gardens, offered for the very first time.

The acceptance of all varieties of our Improved strain has been very gratifying. Gardeners realize that in buying Tigridias they must have plump, fresh bulbs, ready to grow immediately after planting. We take particular care in the production, grading and storing of these bulbs. Moisture content so vitally necessary is maintained at all times, insuring vitality and liveability. Bulbs are inspected twice: once in the fall at storing time and again just before shipment to customers. Sizes vary to some extent, but all bulbs sent out should bloom under favorable growing conditions.

We handle each bulb, from seedling stage to maturity, as carefully as though it were a choice apple. All broken or injured bulbs are discarded before storage. Bulbs are never forcibly broken apart, but are shipped as is, whether one, two or three-bulb clusters.

THE VARIETIES . . .

A noted writer once named Tigridia "The Garden Gypsy" because of its evanescent tendencies. It seemed to us such an appropriate description that we adopted gypsy titles for the varieties, old and new, as they made their appearance.

We offer only the best varieties, carefully selected, with others to follow as they are considered worthy of introduction:

BUCCANEER—The title fits the blossom exactly. Strong, sinewy stems, flashing scarlet petals, deep orange cup filled with maroon spots. The flowers are of heavy texture, beautifully shaped, and stand face-up to the sun like a huge Oriental iris.

Each 15c, Six 75c, Dozen \$1.50

GYPSY MAID—Clear, shining chrome yellow petals, maroon spotted cup. Large flower. Those who are fond of yellow should surely be delighted with this gem.

Each 13c, Six 70c, Dozen \$1.30

SUNSET GLOW—This hybrid resembled the setting sun so closely that a gypsy name could not be found to describe it. Petals orange, with streaks of warm scarlet from cup to very edge of petals. Cup blotched deep red.

Each 13c, Six 70c, Dozen \$1.30

DAWN—Exclusive 1943 Introduction—Gorgeous orange petals streaked with scarlet, and pure, spotless cup of rich yellow. No two blooms of Dawn are streaked exactly alike. The variations in individuals makes this variety exceedingly beautiful and interesting. Some flowers have the small inner petals edged with scarlet, while others are pure glistening orange. This variety is perfectly named—the DAWN of a new day. Each 50c, Six \$2.75, Dozen \$5.00

ROSE KING—Petals of a fascinating rose color, varying somewhat in individuals; white cup with wine-red spots. A bed of Rose King Tigridias is truly gorgeous, and the color blends nicely with almost every other flower in the garden. Giant blossoms.

Each 15c, Six 75c, Dozen \$1.50

ROSITA—Exclusive 1943 Introduction—This charming addition to the family has petals of soft rose, just a little different shade than Rose King, an unspotted cup of deep cream color, a combination most pleasing to the eye, and which lends itself very well in plantings of other flowers, especially the blues and violets. Blooms of Rosita are truly feminine—just a trifle smaller than others but more delicate. A perfect companion for the boisterous Rose King.

Each 50c, Six \$2.75, Dozen \$5.00

VAGABOND PRINCE—Dazzling, pure white petals, with an immense cup blotched with maroon. Here is a white flower that has real value. A perfect combination of white and maroon, perfectly balanced, make it one of outstanding beauty.

Each 15c, Six 75c, Dozen \$1.50

TROUBADOUR—Petals white, with red streaks from edge of cup to tips of petals. Deep red spots or blotches in cup. This variety has been sold for years as a “pink” Tigridia. Some growers call it “orchid”. But whatever term is used in description, the flower is nevertheless very beautiful. Bulbs rather scarce, at present.

Each 20c, Six \$1.00, Dozen \$2.00

SCARLET GIANT—Three enormous scarlet petals surround a cup of purest orange, underlaid with just a faint touch of maroon. Spots have been eliminated. Some individuals have small inner petals tinged with scarlet, while others are sparkling bright orange. This variety was improved from “Le Geant Rouge”, a French introduction. Propagation is rather slow, but bulbs sometimes attain great size.

Each 25c, Six \$1.25, Dozen \$2.50

CABALLERO—Exclusive 1943 Introduction—An unusually fine new red, chosen after years of selection from thousands of hybrid seedlings for its size of bloom, texture of petals and entirely different markings in the cup. Spots are deep red and stand out, distinctly, like rubies on a background of bright orange. A fluorescent sheen that overlays bright red petals when reflecting the sun’s rays is truly beyond description. Foliage is exceptionally vigorous and flowers stand high and proud on strong stems.

Each 50c, Six \$2.75, Dozen \$5.00

CANARY QUEEN—Petals of soft, chrome yellow; white cup with faint spots, almost imperceptible. Flowers are delicate and a trifle smaller than other varieties, but somewhat more prolific. Blooms a week or ten days later than others, with abundant foliage, and generous propagation of small bulbs. A wonderful breeder.

Each 25c, Six \$1.25, Dozen \$2.50

JUBILEE ASSORTMENT — Introduced in 1939, the 50th year of statehood of Washington state. Composed entirely of the progeny of 12 years of crossing and re-crossing and rigid selection as to type and quality. They are absolutely unsegregated and we can give **NO WARRANTY** as to colors, but to the lover of the very latest in *Tigridias*, this should promise a really worthwhile collection. Many of these hybrids will eventually be named and offered at greatly increased prices.

Three 35c, Six 65c, Dozen \$1.20

RAINBOW COLLECTION—One each of eight varieties (not including the 1943 introductions). Because of shortages of wrapping materials, these bulbs cannot be packed separately, as in former years. We hope our customers will bear with us for the duration. Save this catalog to identify the varieties when they bloom. This collection makes a grand gift for your gardener friends.

Each Collection, \$1.25. Three Collections, \$3.50.

PLEASE READ—If several Collections are desired, simply send us the amount required and the names and addresses of those to whom Collections are to be sent. Packages will be mailed direct, saving you extra postage and bother of having bulbs re-inspected.



This picture shows a first-class Tigridia bulb; firm, plump, full of life, with last year's roots still on it. Bulbs like these are "ready to go".

“CONSIDER THE LILIES”

EVERYONE loves lilies. These stately and beautiful flowers add a touch of dignity to every garden, large or small. Good, clean lilies, once established, give a wealth of pleasure and satisfaction for many years. For that reason we started from seed, since disease is not transmitted through seeds. So far as we know, these bulbs are free from disease and should give satisfaction wherever grown. The varieties offered are all hardy and of easy culture and will do well in almost every section of the United States.

The ideal soil for lilies is sufficiently porous to permit rapid drainage in winter, yet rich enough to retain moisture during the summer. Soil should be deep and well tilled. Most lilies are planted deep, and the roots feed well below the bulbs. Leaves from deciduous trees may be used as mulch, and to mix into the lily beds, while bone meal is splendid when added to the soil beneath the bulbs before planting. Good superphosphate is also very fine, but **MUST NOT COME IN CONTACT WITH THE BULBS.**

FORMOSANUM (Late Variety)—A gorgeous trumpet lily which is becoming very popular. Flowers pure white with green throat and shaded externally with violet. Delicately fragrant. Bears up to eight blossoms on 4 to 6-foot stems. A late flowering variety, blooming in September and October. Plant 5 to 6 inches deep in soil rich in leaf mold and without lime. A warm location suits it best. This lily makes a rather small bulb for size of plant. November-January delivery. **Flowering size bulbs: Each 30c, Six \$1.50, Dozen \$2.75.**

FORMOSANUM (Early Variety) — This lily produces pure white trumpets resembling *L. Longiflorum* or Easter lily. Trumpets are long and graceful, with bright brown anthers. Stems 18 to 24 inches long, and wonderful for a cut flower. Blooms during July and August. Culture same as for Late Variety. October-December delivery.

Flowering size bulbs: Each 30c, Six \$1.50, Dozen \$2.75.

REGALE (High Crown Type)—A new and different Regale. Blossoms evenly spaced on the stem to produce a high crown of flowers. Large white trumpet flowers with golden throat and exterior of deep pink. Blooms June-July. Height 3 to 8 feet. Plant 6 to 8 inches deep. October-December delivery.

Flowering size bulbs: Each 30c, Six \$1.50, Dozen \$2.75.

Large bulbs: Each 45c, Six \$2.00, Dozen \$3.70.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM—One of the most popular lilies, and, since war was declared, becoming very scarce. These hardy lilies bear up to 20 recurved, fragrant flowers on stems from four to six feet tall. Foliage is graceful and attractive. White flowers flushed and spotted with deep rose. Bulbs should be planted deeply, from 9 to 10 inches, in partial shade. Good drainage is essential. August and September flowering. November-January delivery.

Flowering size bulbs: Each 50c, Six \$2.80, Dozen \$5.00.

TENUIFOLIUM—Bright Chinese-red blossoms of the recurved or turks-cap type. A fine little lily for the rock garden or in borders associated with dwarf plants. Sometimes as many as 20 dainty blooms are borne in candelabra formation on thin, wiry stems 18 to 24 inches high. Very fine for cutting, and lasts a long time in bouquets. Should be planted in light sandy soil in full sun. June flowering. Plant 4-5 inches deep. September-December delivery.

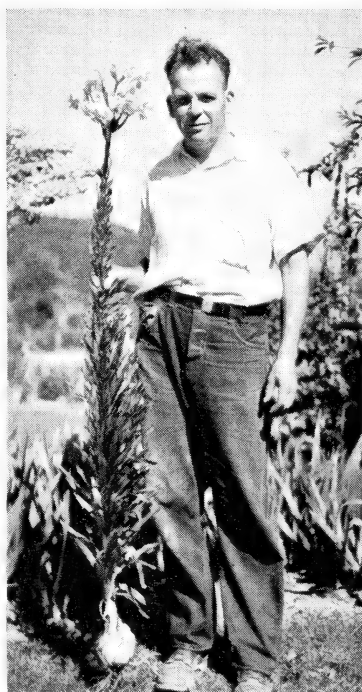
Flowering size bulbs: Each 25c, Six \$1.20, Dozen \$2.25.

TENUIFOLIUM GOLDEN GLEAM—(Hybrid) Beautiful form of L. Tenuifolium supposedly a hybrid between the type and L. Martagon Album. The plant is almost identical to Tenuifolium except that flowers are golden yellow. Grows easily and very hardy.

Selected bulbs: Each 30c, Six \$1.50, Dozen \$2.75.

TESTACEUM (Nankeen) — One of the most outstanding hybrid lilies ever produced. Origin is unknown, but it is thought to be a cross between L. Candidum and L. Chalcedonicum. Flowers are recurved, very fragrant, and of deep golden yellow color with bright red anthers. Strong bulbs will produce up to twelve of these charming flowers on one stem. The accompanying photograph shows a very fine specimen from our plantings. This lily grew five feet high, with wonderful foliage, and the mature bulb measured 15 inches in circumference and weighed 21 ounces.

Like the Madonna lily, Testaceum should be planted early, September being the best time. We usually plant four inches deep to top of bulb, either in sun or partial shade. If in shade, blooms last longer. Plants sprout early in the spring and flower in late June or early July. September delivery.



Flowering size bulbs: Each \$1.50, Six \$8.50, Dozen \$15.00.

Extra strong bulbs: Each \$2.00, Six \$11.00, Dozen \$20.00.

Portland, Oregon.

No doubt you get many compliments on your Tigridias, but the lot that you sent us has done so extraordinarily well and has given us so much pleasure that I thought I would mention it to you. After looking over the collection for several days now, I find I like the spotted Tigridias much better than the self-colored ones; however, all of them are extremely nice and I am quite astonished to note how free-flowering they are —J. D. G.

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS

FOLLOWING is a short list of bulbs and plants, some common and some rather unusual. Almost every commercial grower starts with one or two specialties, then as his interest grows, adds to this line some things that capture his fancy. This is true in our case. We found that we needed some "filler inners" to enhance the beauty of our bulb plantings; and as these expanded rapidly, it was decided to share them with our customers. All of the following are from first-grade stocks; all grown from our own seed gathered from the finest plants.

ALSTROEMERIA (Peruvian Lily) Aurantiaca Hybrids—A native of South America, this plant grows very well in many sections of our country. Growing from a rather fleshy root in sandy, well-drained soil, the shining green foliage develops into tall, graceful stems bearing large umbels of bright flowers in shades from yellow to deep orange. Flowers resemble small trumpets whose petals are marked with brown and tipped with green. Blooming in June, its rich coloring harmonizes well with many other plants, making it valuable as a cut flower.

Plant the rhizomes horizontally four to nine inches deep. In hot climates, it might be well to give partial shade. October, November delivery. **Strong rhizomes: Each 25c, Six \$1.25, Dozen, \$2.75.**

SEED—Sow seeds in well prepared soil, one inch deep in the place you wish it to grow, as it is not necessary to transplant. Keep moist and when plants appear protect with light shade until well established. Sow as soon as received. **A good, generous packet, 25c.**

DUTCH IRIS.

Yellow Queen—The best early yellow. Standards and falls bright golden yellow, very showy. Wonderful for cutting. Lasts a long time in bouquets. Blooms in May. September delivery.

Top size bulbs, per dozen 60c.

Imperator—A very popular iris. Large flowers of uniform rich dark blue, with golden yellow markings on falls. Also fine for bouquets. Blooms right after Yellow Queen. September delivery.

Top size bulbs, per dozen 60c.

ENGLISH IRIS—This iris is larger in all parts than Dutch Iris. Larger flowers, broader leaf and sturdier plants. Very showy. Leaves do not come until spring. Blooms June-July. September delivery.

King of the Blue—Brilliant dark blue.

Flowering size bulbs: Each 20c, Six 90c, Dozen \$1.75.

South Meriden, Conn.

I bought some Tigridias from you last year and they were the best I ever had and I want your catalogue for next year. Don't fail to send me one covering everything you offer.—H. L. J.

PERENNIAL PLANTS AND SEEDS

RUSSELL LUPINES—This lovely spring perennial is comparatively new, but is so popular there is scarcely a gardener who hasn't admired the lovely new shades and prolific blooming habit. Planted in large groupings or borders by themselves they present a picture of indescribable beauty. They succeed best in a fairly cool, moist climate and those who can provide such a situation will reap real pleasure in growing them.

Our seed has been selected from fine plants, colors ranging from palest pastels to lovely blues, purple, pink and rose with two-tone effects. Seed planted in the fall or very early spring will produce bloom the first season. To hasten germination in spring, seed may be notched with knife or nail file, as they are very hard. Plant in slightly sandy soil and keep moist. Transplant when the true leaves are about four inches high. **Seed, generous packet 35c.**

For those who do not care to bother with seed we usually have a limited number of seedling plants available for mailing within a reasonable distance, and except for blooming somewhat later, transplant quite successfully.

Plants: Each 20c, Three 50c, Six 85c, Dozen \$1.50.

DELPHINIUM, Pacific Strain—This strain of hybrids is well known among amateur and professional gardeners and possesses all the qualities one expects to find in fine delphiniums. The seeds we offer are from self-pollinated plants and in selection of seedlings special attention was given as to size and texture of individual blooms, color, habit of growth. Colors range from pure white through lilac tones with white bee predominant, to medium blue and dark violet shades with dark bees. Blooms closely carried on many branches, making them ideal for floral arrangements. **Seed, a generous packet, 50c.**

Blackmore & Langdon Strain—This fine strain is known for its large flowers produced on solid erect spikes of great height. Fine addition to borders where permanent planting is desired, producing many strong spikes throughout the season. Colors range from delicate iridescent shades of blue, mauve and violet. **Seed, per packet, 35c.**

CULTURE OF DELPHINIUMS

This plant is easily grown from seed. In regions with severe winters, the early summer sowing, from June to July, is recommended, so that little plants are well established before winter. Otherwise, the most practical time to sow is in early spring. For best results, sow in flats in a mixture of two-thirds coarse leaf mold and one-third loam, covering slightly with the same mixture, and moisten thoroughly. To prevent evaporation, cover the flats with newspaper and glass until germination takes place. Immediately after the young plants begin to appear, both the glass and the newspaper should be taken off. Plants should be kept shaded and moist constantly.

After seeds are sown in flats, place the flats on the floor in a cool room or shed, where they can be kept dark for the first ten days, until germination takes place. Then give light and fresh air, but protect well from drying out. Under slow, cool germination practically every seed will come up. Under quick, hot conditions only a few will germinate, the rest remain dormant in the soil. Damping off will occur only if flats are kept too wet in the greenhouse, without proper ventilation.

When the second leaves are developed and before plants become too crowded, prick off into flats 3 inches apart in a mixture of two-thirds sandy loam and one-third leaf mold. Keep shaded for two or three weeks; then gradually give more light and finally harden off in full sunlight before setting out. Give at least two or three feet between plants in the border.

THORNLESS BOYSENBERRY PLANTS

It may be somewhat surprising to find berries listed in a flower and bulb catalog, but after growing this fruit for several years we are so enthusiastic about it we want to tell our customers. Established plants of the thornless Boysen produce the largest berries we have ever seen, having a wonderful flavor and few seeds, requiring less sugar than most berries and making very delightful pie and fruit desserts. Best of all, the long, trailing canes are absolutely without thorns. It is a joy to pick the fruit. The thornless variety is somewhat more hardy than that with the thorns.

Spring comes early in the Northwest, and you are urged to order berry plants as early as possible, before the leaves appear.

Strong Transplants: Each 30c, Six \$1.60, Dozen \$3.00.

Rooted Tips: Each 15c, Six 75c, Dozen \$1.50.

San Francisco, Calif.

Last spring I purchased for my wife two dozen of your Tigridia bulbs, 23 of which came through when planted in our garden in Alameda. From these 23 bulbs, we have had 394 blooms which would seem to indicate that soil and climatic conditions were favorable for this very interesting flower. We would like to know something of your newer varieties and extend our planting somewhat next spring. We planted white, red, yellow, pink and one gave us a rather orange colored flower with a dark center. The 23 bulbs furnished us for a continued period from 22 to 27 blossoms each day. It was quite the showiest bed we have ever had in our garden except, perhaps the begonias, which we grow quite extensively. Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated.—C. W. J.

BEFORE YOU ORDER, PLEASE READ THIS:

OUR TERMS OF SALE—Remittances should accompany order in the form of check, draft or money orders. PLEASE DO NOT SEND POSTAGE STAMPS. They are often of the wrong denomination and consequently a loss to us.

PLEASE ORDER EARLY—It may save you much disappointment in not receiving everything you have ordered. Some varieties move much more rapidly than others, and we must serve those who order first.

SHIPMENTS—All orders amounting to \$2.00 or over are delivered anywhere in the United States by Parcel Post or Express Prepaid. Orders of less than \$2.00 please add 25c for cost of packing and shipping.

THIS CATALOG is the only one we will send you this year. It contains bulbs and plants to be planted both Spring and Fall of 1943. If you order both spring and fall planted bulbs, they will be delivered to you at the correct planting time. We will, however, confirm your order as soon as received.

SUBSTITUTIONS—We do not substitute unless it is requested, in which case we send a variety as near as possible the one ordered. Many times the substitute costs more but never less. Please ask us to substitute in case we are sold out of the variety ordered.

CULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS—For Tigridias will be sent with your order. Under each variety of lily listed, you will find planting instructions. Depth of planting and location are given. Please keep this catalog so you may refer to it if necessary.

CANADIAN CUSTOMERS will please secure a plant importation permit from their Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, forwarding to us their permit number and necessary mailing tags at time order is placed.

Due to varied growing conditions in different parts of the country, we cannot guarantee that all plants ordered will positively succeed. We can not be liable in case of failure. We pack carefully, so any claims for damage in shipment must be made promptly upon arrival.

AMT. ENCLOSED

\$

FRANK M. WILSON

Hybridist

RT. 2, EVERSON, WASH.

DATE

Ship to.....

Please write name and address plainly.

Street and No.....

Postoffice.....State.....

If Express is different from Postoffice address—please give

Express Address.....

Quantity

NAME OF BULBS AND PLANTS

SIZE

PRICE

TOTAL

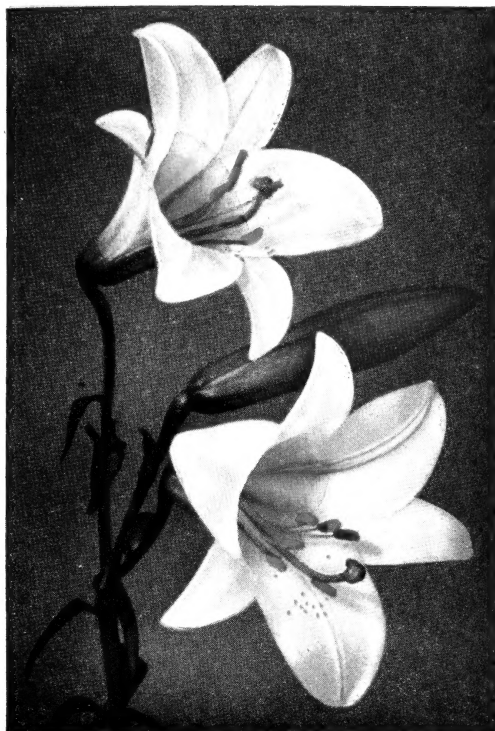
CUT OFF HERE

Party Placing Order.....\$.....

Address.....

Delivery will be paid on all orders in United States of \$2.00 and over.
Less than \$2.00 add 25c for extra expense of handling and delivery.

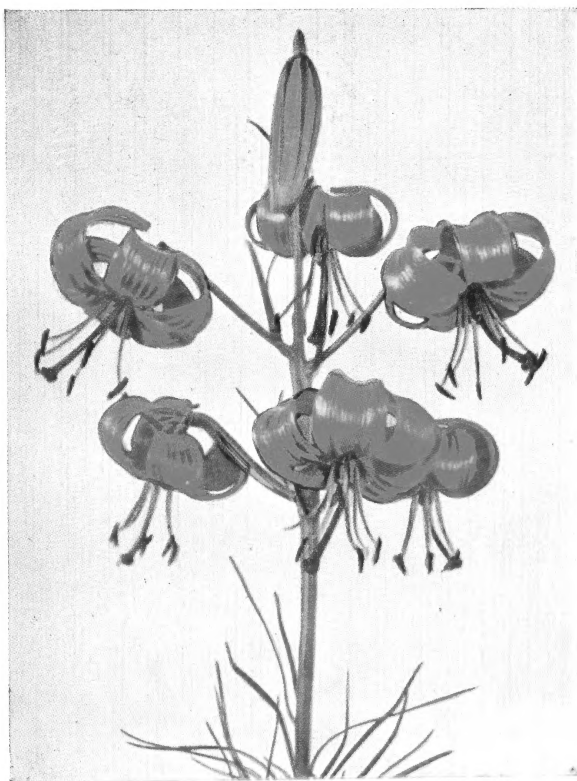
USE OTHER SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL ORDER OR REMARKS



LILIUM REGALE

"Consider the Lilies, how they grow. They toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

So spoke the Prophet of Nazareth, well nigh two thousand years ago, and right down the centuries, mankind has endorsed and perpetuated this eulogy of the lily, uttered by the most observant teacher this world has ever known.



LILIUM TENUIFOLIUM



LILIUM FORMOSANUM

"There is hardly anything in the world that some man cannot make a little worse and sell a little cheaper, and the people who consider price alone are this man's lawful prey."

—JOHN RUSKIN.

FRANK M. WILSON, *Hybridist*

Route 2

EVERSON, WASHINGTON